



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT



ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

Medical Officer of Health

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

H. M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. FOSTER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. P.C.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1959

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

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Deputy Chairman: Alderman S. M. E. MUSGRAVE

Alderman H. KEIGHLEY

Councillor N. G. ACKROYD

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„ J. O. COWGILL

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.. F. B. ISLES

„ C. R. KEY

„ F. SUNDERLAND

„ F. TINDALE

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health—

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

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Senior Additional Public Health Inspector—

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Additional Public Health Inspector—

R. BURFIELD, Cert. R.S.I. Certs. Meat and Foods R.S.I.
(Resigned 31st December, 1959)

Assistant Public Health Inspector—

L. N. DEAN, Cert. R.S.H., P.H.I. Joint Board.
(Appointed Additional P.H. Insp. 17th June, 1959,
Resigned 10th December, 1959)

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office—

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk).
S. W. STEMP (Assistant Senior Clerk).
13 Whole-time Clerks.
2 Part-time Clerks

Clerical Staff—Public Health Inspector's Department—

MRS. F. M. CUMMINS.
MISS M. V. HODGSON.

Divisional Health Office
'The Green'
Horsforth

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Alderman Musgrave and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough during 1959.

The summer was one of the driest and sunniest of recent years, and this seemed to have a beneficial effect on the general health, and certainly was a psychological tonic to most people.

There was an increase of nearly 500 in the population of the Borough during the year, 200 being the natural increase and 300 coming to live in the Borough from outside, many of them in the Woodhall Park and Thornbury areas. Even though there was a marked fall from last year's exceptionally high birth rate the figure was above the average for the country. This was accompanied by a very low infantile mortality rate and the two facts together gave cause for satisfaction. Although the death rate was lower than last year, it was still above the national figure. One of the most disturbing features disclosed by a study of the causes of individual deaths is the fact that no fewer than seventeen men died of cancer of the lung, most of them well before reaching the normally accepted retiring age. This represented one in every eleven male deaths. In addition nineteen men died of bronchitis and other chronic lung conditions. Two facts are known about these respiratory disorders—they are far more common in heavy cigarette smokers than in non-smokers and they occur far more frequently among those living in industrial towns than in small urban and rural areas. It is almost certain that the factor responsible for this distribution is atmospheric pollution. So far as tobacco smoking is concerned, this is entirely a matter for the individual, and all that the public health service can do is to draw attention to the risks associated with heavy cigarette smoking; but smoking chimneys, although requiring individual action, are the responsibility of the community as a whole. Already industrial smoke is being controlled under the Clean Air Act, and a Byelaw has been adopted requiring all new houses which are being built to have stoves capable of burning smokeless fuels, while a survey has started of properties to be included in the first smoke control area, but people just do not realise the menace of atmospheric pollution. The installation of equipment which can measure the day to day smoke and sulphur content of the air is an urgent matter so that we can ascertain the black spots in the district, and the exhibition of the smoke filters would do more than anything else to demonstrate the amount of filth in the atmosphere we breathe.

Steady progress has been made during the year with slum clearance, and rehousing. An increasing problem in this field is the number of elderly people seeking housing in ground floor accommodation because of infirmity. Already the waiting list for this is over a hundred, but only a very limited number of such dwellings can be provided, and it is difficult to know what the solution can be.

Paralytic poliomyelitis is not a very common disease although it has had much publicity. This has arisen because of the very severe disability which remains in many cases recovering from the acute stage of the illness. Since the disease is more common in children, many years of disability may have to be faced. Adult cases are often more severe than infant cases. The development of vaccines giving a large measure of protection against paralytic poliomyelitis has been very successful, and these are now available to all under 40 years of age. While there was an excellent response to the protection of children, few teenagers and adults have applied for vaccination. This is very disappointing to those who realise the value of these simple inoculations, and I hope next year to be able to report a greatly increased response.

Mr. Foster, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has given a full report on the work of environmental health services, and I have added an appendix setting out what has been done by the personal health services of the West Riding County Council. These, together with the amenities provided by other departments of the Corporation, and, not least, the constant efforts of my medical colleagues in general practice, have paved the way for the very favourable results set out in the early sections of the report—the fall in the number of deaths, especially in infancy and young adult life, the low incidence of serious infectious diseases, and the generally improved physical health of the residents of the Borough.

Before closing this introductory letter, I must express my very sincere thanks to all members of the Health Department for their co-operation during the year, and especially to Mr. Foster, who has been so very helpful to me at all times. I would also like to thank Mr. Hill for the information on the water supplies and sewage disposal given in the report, and the other officers of the Council who have helped me from time to time throughout the year.

In conclusion I would like to say how much I have appreciated the interest, advice, and the forbearance of all the members of the Committee during 1959.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

A. TELFORD BURN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,323
Population (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate)	32,970
Number of inhabited houses (approx.)	12,200
Rateable value of the Borough	£342,303
Income of a penny rate	£1,345

The Borough is divided into 7 wards.

VITAL STATISTICS

During the year 563 live births (291 boys and 272 girls) were assigned to mothers normally resident in the Borough, compared with 598 in 1958. This gives a live birth rate of 17.1 per thousand of the population. For comparison with other parts of the country the birth rate is adjusted by a factor which allows for the proportion of women of child bearing age resident in the district. The comparative rate becomes 17.2 per thousand, which despite the fall in the number of births since last year is still well above the average for England and Wales which is 16.5. Twenty of these births (12 boys and 8 girls) were illegitimate giving an illegitimate birth rate of 3.55 per cent.

In addition there were 8 stillbirths, all of which were legitimate, giving a stillbirth rate of 14 per thousand total births, which compares very favourably with the national rate of 20.7.

7 infants (5 boys and 2 girls) died before reaching their first birthday, giving an infantile mortality rate of 12.4 per thousand live births, which is only just over half the infantile mortality rate for the West Riding, and well below the rate of 22.0 for England and Wales. 6 of these children died of conditions present from birth, which were, in the present state of medical knowledge, unavoidable.

In all 371 residents (189 males and 182 females) died during the year, compared with 396 in 1958, giving a death rate of 11.3 per thousand of the population. For comparison with the rates of other areas this has to be adjusted to allow for the sex and age composition of the community, and the corrected death rate rises to 12.3 per thousand which is above the rate for the country as a whole of 11.6.

I have included a table showing the cause of death at various ages in each sex from which it will be seen that the major cause of death in each sex was heart disease, which was responsible for the deaths of 62 men and 73 women. It is notable, however, that while 25 men died of this cause before reaching 65 years of age, and only 13 after reaching 75, the situation was reversed in the case of the women, only 8 dying before their sixty-fifth birthday while no fewer than 50 died at ages over 75. The second cause of death in order of frequency for men was cancer, with almost half of the 36 deaths due to this cause having cancer of the lung. No

fewer than 12 of these lung cancer deaths occurred at ages under 65 years. In women second place was taken by diseases of the cerebral blood vessels (stroke and clot on the brain) which caused 28 deaths. Fourteen deaths (7 men and 7 women) were due to influenza which was prevalent during the early months of the year while other respiratory diseases were responsible for the deaths of 26 men and 19 women.

Once again there were no deaths from notifiable infectious diseases other than tuberculosis, nor were there any maternal deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

The average age at death of males was 64½ years and of females 71 years. This comparative longevity of women is in accord with a trend which has been noted for many years, but the gap between the age at death of the sexes has widened considerably this year.

Summary of vital statistics

	Males	Females	Total
Live births, legitimate	279	264	543
illegitimate	12	8	20
Total	291	272	563
Live birth rate per 1000 population		crude	17.1
		corrected	17.25
Illegitimate births per cent. of total live births			3.55%
Still births (all legitimate)	8	—	8
Still birth rate per 1000 total births			14.0
Total births (live and still)	299	272	571
Infant deaths (under 1 year)			
all legitimate	5	2	7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births			12.4
Infant Mortality Rate (legitimate) ...			12.9
Infant Mortality Rate (illegitimate)			nil
Neonatal Mortality (under 4 weeks)	4	2	6
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births			10.7
Early Neonatal Mortality (under 1 week)	3	1	4
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	—	—	7.1
Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week)	11	1	12
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births			21.0
Maternal Deaths			nil
Maternal Mortality Rate			nil
Deaths all causes	189	182	371
Death Rate per 1000 population			
crude			11.3
corrected			12.3

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Borough of Pudsey	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provis- ional figures)
BIRTH RATE :				
Unadjusted	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.5
Adjusted*	17.25	16.2	16.7	
DEATH RATES :				
All causes (Crude)	11.3	12.4	11.6	11.6
All causes (Adjusted)*	12.3	13.0	12.7	
Infective and parasitic disease x	Nil	0.04	0.04	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.09
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases†	1.79	1.55	1.44	xx
Cancer‡	1.89	2.12	1.99	2.14
Vascular Lesions of				
Nervous System	1.45	1.96	1.81	xx
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.55	4.68	4.31	xx
INFANT MORTALITY :				
(Deaths under one year per 1,000				
live births)	12.4	24.0	24.0	22.0
MATERNAL MORTALITY :	Nil	0.41	0.36	0.38

* Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas. The factors for Pudsey are 1.01 and 1.09 respectively.

x Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

xx Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

Cause of Death	Sex	0/ 1	1/ 4	5/ 14	15/ 24	25/ 34	35/ 44	45/ 54	55/ 64	65/ 74	75/ 84	85 +	All ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infection	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	3	2	—	17
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	4	1	15
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	5	3	16
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	9	—	20
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	12	1	28
18. Coronary disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	15	6	—	39
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	13	7	8	35
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	10
20. Other heart disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	8	4	3	21
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	16	10	28
21. Other circulatory disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	6
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	9
22. Influenza	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	7
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	7
23. Pneumonia	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	7
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	11
24. Bronchitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3	2	17
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	7
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M.	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	12
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	6
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
34. All other accidents	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	6
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6
35. Suicide	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	M.	5	—	—	—	4	5	24	41	65	36	9	189
	F.	2	2	—	—	2	4	8	25	44	64	31	182

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Birth Injuries ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defect ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ...	4	2	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Authority Health Services

The services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Mental Deficiency and Mental Treatment Acts within the District are provided by the West Riding County Council, and meet the local requirements adequately. Details of the work of the services in the County Health Division No. 5 are given as an appendix to the report, and the County Ambulance Service operates from the Westroyd Depot, Farsley.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Borough:—

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN HELD
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tues., Wed., Frid. mornings.
Infant Welfare Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday afternoon. Wednesday afternoon.
Ante-natal Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Thursday afternoon.
Ante-natal Exercise Clinic	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Wednesday afternoon. except 1st.
Chest Clinic (Leeds Regional Hospital Board)	St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.	Friday afternoon
Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)		
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily
	Chapel St., Calverley	1st Tuesday in month. Morning.
Ear, Nose and Throat	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	1st Tuesday in month. Morning.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday in month. Morning.
Ophthalmic	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	2nd Wednesday. Morning and afternoon
Paediatric	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	1st Thursday morning.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday morning. Wed. afternoon and alternate Sat. morning
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday and Thursday morning.

Artificial Sunlight	Chapel St., Calverley	Wednesday and Friday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday all day, Wednesday afternoon & alternate Thursdays, all day.
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Lane, Shipley.	Wednesday.

Laboratory Services

Bacteriological examinations are provided through the Public Health Laboratory Service at Bradford and Wakefield.

Chemical analysis of water, milk, foodstuffs etc. is carried out by Mr. Raymond Mallinder, Halifax, and Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford

Hospital Services

General hospital services are available together with special services at Leeds General Infirmary.

Geriatric cases are admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, or St. James's Hospital, Leeds, in the first instance.

Maternity services are available at the general practitioner maternity unit at Four Gables, Clarence Road, Horsforth, and for special or complicated cases at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, or St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. Flying squad services are available from Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are admitted mainly to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

No action was necessary during the year under this section, which together with the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1957, provides for application to the courts for the removal of persons suffering from grave chronic illness, or being aged, infirm or physically handicapped and living in insanitary conditions, and who are not able to devote to themselves, or receiving from other persons proper care and attention, to a hospital or other suitable accommodation.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases is more than ten times that in 1958. Such a statement taken on the face of it is cause for alarm, but in fact we have had one of the biennial outbreaks of measles, and five out of every six notifications were of this disease. In all there were 599 confirmed cases of infectious disease notified compared with 57 in 1958, and 667 in 1957 when the last measles outbreak occurred.

Measles

An outbreak of measles started in February and continued to the end of May when it died out abruptly, and during the second half of the year only five cases were notified. In all there were 487 cases of the disease brought to our notice.

Whooping Cough

Towards the end of 1958 a small outbreak of whooping cough began in children attending infant schools and this continued into January. Thereafter there were only sporadic cases mostly of a mild nature. 35 cases were notified during the year. The scheme for the protection of children against this disease has been continued throughout the year, and the response has been very satisfactory. The details are given in the section on vaccination and immunisation in the Appendix to this report. There is no doubt that this has contributed to the low incidence of the disease during the year.

Scarlet Fever

33 cases of this disease were reported during the year, compared with 18 during 1958. In few cases was there any evidence of direct case to case infection. It is likely that the prompt administration of "sulpha" drugs and antibiotics helped to limit the number of cases by cutting down the period of infectivity.

Diphtheria

Once again the Borough was free from this disease, which has not been notified since 1947. The high proportion of children who have been protected in infancy against this disease has most certainly contributed the major factor in its control. During the year 347 children in Pudsey were fully protected before reaching their first birthday representing about 60% of the children in this age group. It is important that this response should not be allowed to fall if we are to continue free from diphtheria.

Poliomyelitis

Although one suspected case of this disease was notified the diagnosis was not confirmed after investigation in hospital. The scheme for the protection of children against the paralytic form of the disease was extended during the year to include young persons up to 25 years of age and certain groups at special risk. Although the response in children was excellent that from the older group has been disappointing. The scheme is now being extended to all under 40 years and it will be interesting to see whether parents will be as anxious for their own protection as for that of their children.

Dysentery

There has been a sharp increase in the occurrence of this disease as compared with last year, 31 cases being notified against 5 in 1958. Many mild cases undoubtedly occur, but are never reported and only come to light when the more severe cases are being investigated. This disease is commonest in the winter months and is spread by failure of personal hygiene—not always on the part of the victim. In this enlightened age, with adequate facilities for washing before handling food, and after visits to the toilet, it is surprising that alimentary infections of this type are so widespread, indeed dysentery is rapidly becoming one of the most prevalent of all infectious diseases.

Tuberculosis

14 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 2 cases of this disease in other parts of the body were notified during the year. In addition I was informed of 7 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory cases which had been notified elsewhere and were now resident in the Borough.

There was one death from the respiratory form and two from the non-respiratory form during the year.

New cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Chest Physician at Bradford, and their contacts were actively followed up to ensure that they had not become infected. Several child contacts were protected against the disease by B.C.G. vaccination, and this was also offered to all school leavers to increase their resistance to infection in adolescence and early adult life.

Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected) received during 1959

Diphtheria	—
Erysipelas	3
Scarlet fever	33
Typhoid	—
Paratyphoid	—
Measles	487
Whooping cough	35
Acute poliomyelitis	—
Acute encephalitis	—
Meningococcal infection	—
Dysentery	31
Pneumonia	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Puerperal pyrexia	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	14
Tuberculosis (other forms)	2
Food poisoning	2

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Population.

	Pudsey	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.02	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.00	1.49	1.06
Whooping cough	1.06	0.58	0.73
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.09	0.10	0.07
Measles	14.8	14.94	11.88
Pneumonia	0.21	0.61	0.59
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	Nil	0.01	0.02
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.00	0.01
Food poisoning	0.06	+	+
Dysentery	0.94	0.71	0.78

+ Not available.

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959.
(Corrected notifications)

Disease notified	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	4	3	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	33
Measles ...	13	52	56	74	56	235	1	—	—	—	—	—	487
Whooping Cough	3	5	4	3	9	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	35
Dysentery	2	5	1	3	—	9	—	—	6	1	4	—	31
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	20	65	62	84	68	273	3	4	7	2	9	2	599

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1959 (Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Scarlet Fever	2	4	7	7	6	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	33
Measles	7	50	113	175	118	19	1	4	—	—	—	—	487
Whooping Cough	11	3	5	3	4	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	35
Dysentery	2	8	1	6	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	8	31
Pneumonia	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Totals	24	66	129	193	130	24	5	8	1	4	4	11	599

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959
(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Fulneck	Chapeltown	Greenside	Lowtown	Stanningley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Erysipelas	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Scarlet Fever	2	4	17	—	2	5	3	33
Measles	64	36	86	43	41	133	84	487
Whooping Cough	4	3	—	5	5	16	2	35
Dysentery	—	—	22	—	3	4	2	31
Pneumonia	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory	3	2	1	3	1	4	—	14
Other forms	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

Age periods	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
45—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	3	—	2	1	—	—	2

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on the register at 1st January, 1959	94	55	20	26
No. of cases notified during the year ..	11	3	—	2
No. of cases restored to the register ..	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to the register otherwise than by notification	1	6	1	—
No. of cases removed from the register ..	7	3	1	4
No. of cases remaining on the register as at 31st December, 1959	99	61	20	24

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

HOUSING

There were at the end of the year approximately 12,200 separate dwellings in the Borough of which 2,583 were owned by the Corporation. The Corporation have been active in the provision of housing accommodation since the war, having built 1,563 dwellings since 1945. Good progress has also been made in dealing with slum clearance, 135 unfit houses having been demolished and 19 closed during 1959. In the same period 55 houses were the subject of representations in clearance areas and 34 individual houses were also represented as unfit.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department, two separate supplies being provided, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper.

The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from which it is passed to the Gilstead slow sand filters thence via a branch taken off the trunk main to Heaton Service reservoir at Shipley.

The Pudsey supply proper is taken from the intermediate level waterworks—Angram and Scarr House impounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From these it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity and slow sand filters and thence to Pudsey. Both supplies are chlorinated at the filtration works.

Despite the drought in the late summer the public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Domestic Supply

12,187 dwellings are supplied direct from the Town's mains. There is one property on the outskirts not yet on the public supply.

Consumption of Water	Year ending 31st March	
	1960	1959
	gallons	gallons
Domestic Supply	328,361,000	322,676,000
Trade Supply	106,691,000	99,343,000
Total Supply	435,052,000	422,019,000

The average daily consumption per head of population including trade is 36.2 gallons.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of automatic and hand raked screens with disintegration of screenings, a Dorr Detritor, rectangular storm and sedimentation tanks, circular filters and humus tanks. The process of Recirculation of Filter Effluent is employed. Twin-stage centrifugal pumps return humus sludge to the works inlet and sedimentation tank sludge is disposed of on drying beds.
- (b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm and humus tanks, with filtration by percolating and land filters. Aluminoferric is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds, aluminium chlorohydrate being used as an aid to de-watering. The first stage of the scheme of reconstruction of the works has been completed.

This consisted of the construction of sewer sludge drying beds and a sludge pump house. Work on the second stage of the scheme, which includes the construction of a Surface Aeration Activated Sludge Plant, primary and final settling tanks is to commence shortly.

(c) Sewage from Farsley and

(d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flows for 1959

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total volume treated ...	409,562,000	113,074,000
Average daily flow	1,122,000	310,000
Average weekday flow ...	1,189,000	309,000
Average weekday D.W.F.	737,000	216,000
Average weekend D.W.F.	493,000	210,000
Rainfall 21.49 inches		

Composition of Sewage

The sewage received at Houghside Works is mainly domestic in origin, but contains approximately 30% of trade waste. The sewage received at Smalewell Works is now virtually entirely domestic.

Strength of Sewage

The dry weather sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 12 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid KMnO_4 in 4 hours at 80°F and is, therefore, classed as strong. The dry weather sewage at Smalewell Works is classed as average to strong.

Character of Sewage

The sewage at Houghside Works is very difficult from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal. In the absence of chemical precipitation this necessitates either final treatment by straight filtration at very low dosage rates or the use of one of the high rate filtration processes. The process of Recirculation of Filter Effluent is proving successful. The trade wastes which give rise to this feature are discharges from woollen mills and tanneries. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds readily to treatment at normal rates of dosage.

Average Analyses for 1959

	Houghside	% Purification
Crude Sewage	11.9	
Tank Effluent	7.0	41.1%
Final Effluent	18.1	84.8%

	Smalewell	
Crude Sewage	7.8	
Tank Effluent	4.9	37.5%
Final Effluent	3.8	51.5%

The above figures are for oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from KMnO4 and are expressed in parts per 100,000.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH'S INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT

Chief Public Health Inspector, etc.

H. FOSTER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. M.Inst. P.C. Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Food, Sanitary Science), R.S.H. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

K. MANSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.P.A. Cert. R.S.H. Certs. (Meat and Other Foods) (Smoke) (Sanitary Science), A.M.I.S.E.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. BURFIELD, Cert. R.S.H. Certs. (Meat and Foods) R.S.H.
(Resigned 31-12-59)

Assistant Public Health Inspector

L. N. DEAN, Cert. R.S.H., P.H.I. Joint Board (Appointed Additional Public Health Inspector 17-6-59. Resigned 10-12-59).

MRS. F. M. CUMMINS, Clerk.

MISS M. V. HODGSON, Clerk.

W. HODGKINSON, General Foreman (Refuse Collection and Disposal).

P. J. MOSS, Assistant Foreman (Refuse Collection and Disposal).

Public Health Inspector's Department.

5. Manor House Street, Pudsey, Yorks.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the twentieth Annual Report on the work of my department.

During the year it has been possible, as a result of a full staff complement, to adequately carry out and augment the work of the department. As can be seen from the information which follows, much additional work has been tackled and I am satisfied that the overall results are most satisfactory.

Mr. Lawrence N. Dean, Assistant to the Public Health Inspectors obtained the statutory qualification as a Public Health Inspector in May and was immediately appointed to the position of Additional Public Health Inspector.

Mr. Raymond Burfield, Additional Public Health Inspector, obtained the Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Both these officers gave good service but unfortunately both resigned towards the end of the year. Mr. Dean took up an appointment with the Bradford Corporation and Mr. Burfield with the Dewsbury Corporation. Difficulties in replacing them can be foreseen as there is an acute shortage of qualified technical staff at the present time.

It would appear that the Local Government Service is not able to attract young people in the same manner as it did some twenty years ago. The main reasons would appear to be that industry has caught up with and even overtaken the service conditions which apply in Local Government and furthermore many of the younger people who were formerly attracted to Local Government, and who were suitably qualified for entrance into the service, are young people who have obtained several subjects in the General Certificate of Education, and who are now going forward to Universities where there are many more vacancies. So far as the profession of Public Health Inspector is concerned the prospect of a five years Course of Study does not appear to attract the young school leavers. Furthermore, it would appear that industrial areas are being badly hit inasmuch as the salary scales approved by the National Joint Councils for Local Authority staffs are National Scales which apply throughout the country and it is obvious that the applicant for a post is more attracted to a position outside the industrial belts. I think some great consideration will have to be given to the whole problem of recruitment and training and the provision of national realistic salary scales before the position can be materially improved.

I would like to thank you for allowing me to attend the Annual Conference of the Public Health Inspectors' Association which was held at Margate from 15th September to 18th Septem-

ber (inclusive). It was a most useful and refreshing experience, the papers given being excellent in character but I obtained most value from my attendance by hearing the discussions and by informal conversations with fellow officers in other authorities.

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking my staff for a good year's work and for their loyalty and devotion to the cause of public health.

I would also like to thank Dr. A. Telford Burn, the Divisional Medical Officer, for his co-operation and great friendliness and to all my colleagues for their courtesy and co-operation.

PUBLIC HEALTH DUTIES

A total of 465 complaints were received by the department during the year and every complaint was investigated by the Public Health Inspectors. These complaints varied greatly in type from choked drains to general housing defects. It was significant that the increase in complaints of inadequate water supply continued and it can be assumed that many service pipes throughout the district require renewal or will require renewal in the next few years. Many of the said service pipes have been in continuous use for periods up to fifty years and are now in such a condition as to prevent an adequate supply of water reaching the consumer from the public mains. It can also be noted that complaints regarding noise are on the increase. Unfortunately the powers of local authorities in regard to noise nuisance are strictly limited but I am glad to note that there is much more public interest in this ever increasing problem and, in fact, I believe a Private Member's Bill is being put before the House of Commons in the near future. If I may reiterate what I said in my report of 1957, there is little doubt that the effect of certain kinds of noise can have a very serious effect on the health of the individual, and where such noise is present in a residential area it can undoubtedly become a public health problem. The noise I have in mind is of the intermittent type, which affords very little rest to the hearer.

Difficulties were experienced, as in previous years, with dealing with the many problems associated with the keeping of animals. The general Public Health Law does not appear to give sufficient power to Local Authorities to deal with this problem in an adequate manner. Pudsey is a district where there are many pig keepers operating in a small way and also where many people keep the back-yard fowl and I have expressed my concern in previous reports at the manner in which many of these animals are kept with unsatisfactory housing, inadequate drainage, lack of water supply and lack of suitable manure storage facilities. The Borough Council decided to seek further powers by the use of byelaws, and draft byelaws were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during the year for approval. The implementation of such byelaws would enable your Inspectors to tackle this job much more satisfactorily than hitherto.

Several problems regarding drainage of premises had to be dealt with during the year and I would mention in particular the provision of adequate drainage to Alder House, Waterloo Road, and Hillfoot Farm, Galloway Lane. Action was taken to connect both these blocks of premises to the public sewer.

HOUSING ACT DUTIES

Steps were taken to implement the final year's programme in the first five years phase of the Council's fifteen year programme. Dwelling houses in seven proposed Clearance Areas totalling a number of 55 dwelling houses were represented by the Borough Council to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as being unfit properties. A further area comprising 67 dwelling houses together with business premises was reported in August, 1959 to the Borough Council, who decided to seek powers for the clearance of this area and the redevelopment of the site. During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed Clearance Orders made on 47 dwelling houses in the Borough and action was taken to secure the re-housing of the tenants and the clearance of the respective areas. The problem of site clearance is one which continued to give the Borough Council much difficulty. Owners give the work of demolition and site clearance of properties to Demolition Contractors, obviously in good faith, but, unfortunately, many of the Contractors so employed remove from the properties valuable materials and then leave a heap of rubble without making any attempt to properly clear and tidy the site. This difficulty is not confined to Pudsey, it is a problem of nation-wide magnitude and it would appear that some tightening up of the legislation dealing with Clearance Areas is required. The local authority should be given adequate powers to secure the complete clearance of sites and the general tidying up and ashing over of such sites.

The Borough Council decided to make an interesting experiment by completely reconditioning six dwelling houses in Poplar Square, Farsley. These properties were purchased from the owners at a nominal figure and they were completely repaired, provided with inside waterclosets, baths, immersion heaters, cookers, etc. The boundary walls were replaced by dry stone walls, crazy paving paths were laid and the gardens were brought under cultivation. The work was in the process of completion towards the end of the year and it is the Council's intention to use this accommodation for aged people. There is little doubt that this type of property is greatly in demand in the district, being centrally positioned on a level site with facilities such as shops, cinema etc., in would appear to meet the demands of older people much more than the provision of flats on Corporation estates.

The provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, so far as they apply to local authorities was little used by the general public during the year. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were very few and it would seem that this Act is not being fully used by the general public, both owners and tenants.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into operation during the year which enables local authorities to make standard grants for the improvement of amenities to dwelling houses having a reasonable life. I made a full report to the Health and House Tenancy Committee on this Act because I believe it will have far reaching effects in regard to the general policy of the department towards unfit dwelling houses. I recommend that the scheme and organisation for the issue of these grants should be under the control of my department as I believe it is essentially tied up with the repair and reconditioning of unfit houses.

Finally, I would like to pay a special tribute to the Housing Manager and his staff for the manner in which they have afforded co-operation, particularly in regard to re-housing of tenants from Clearance Areas. Without a full understanding of each other's problems I am quite sure there would have been far more difficulties in this procedure, procedure which has always been smooth.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Under the terms of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, local authorities were required to review the existing and probably future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities. The Committee considered this matter in some detail and decided that the existing facilities appeared to be adequate for the purpose, although towards the end of the year further interests and organisations were consulted on this matter before a final decision was arrived at. It would appear that the major portion of the meat sold in the Borough is purchased from wholesale butchers in Leeds and Bradford. I am still of opinion, as stated in previous Annual Reports, that the ultimate aim of this authority should be the provision of a modern abattoir, one which may be used in conjunction with adjoining local authorities. As can be seen from the figures included in this report a large amount of food was examined by the District Public Health Inspectors and condemnation notes were given where food was destroyed by the Department.

In conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health particular investigations were made into the question of Brucella Abortus which appeared to be on the increase in cattle in the district. No firm conclusions were reached as a result of specified milk sampling but it was evident that there was no danger to public health. The inspection of meat and food is one of those unobtrusive duties attached to the department which is so vital in the protection of public health.

I am well satisfied with the general standard which appertains in food shops, stores and manufacturies in the borough and I am grateful for the large measure of co-operation afforded me by food traders.

We have, without doubt, entered an age of pre-packing, thus making the possibility of contamination at the selling point quite remote. At the same time such treatment of foodstuffs implies

that very great care must be taken at the packing point to ensure that the customer receives foodstuffs free from possibility of contamination. In particular I would refer to ice-cream, milk and meat products in this connection.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Particular attention was paid to the problems associated with the atmospheric pollution in the area. Visits were made to many of the factories in the district, boiler plants were examined and advice given to managements. Several statutory notices were served on local factory owners in regard to breaches of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and one prosecution was taken under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations of 1958 when a fine of £25 was imposed on the management of the firm concerned. The Borough Council took steps to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act in regard to the provision of Smoke Control Areas and gave authority for the preparation of a preliminary report on the conditions involving some 258 houses in the Farsley area. Approval was sought from the appropriate Ministry Department for this scheme to go forward and to become operative not later than April, 1961. This type of work will involve the department in much extra labour, a lot of it during the evening. I am sure that the ultimate objective of securing Clean Air in the Borough of Pudsey is one which is well worth pursuing, despite a certain amount of local opposition.

I was elected to represent non-county boroughs on the Executive Committee of the West Riding Clean Air Council.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is a very important facet of public health work and it is significant that only when such service is not giving satisfaction that the public become aware of it. During the year I think it can be said without any doubt that the department had given a most satisfactory collection service to the general public. In addition to collecting domestic refuse from dwelling houses the department also removed a considerable amount of refuse from shops and schools. Nevertheless it was possible to maintain a weekly collection throughout the borough. The job of dustman or refuse collector is not proving popular. With an establishment of 27 men a total number of 54 men were employed during the year. Had it not been for the small nucleus of reliable workmen who have worked in the department over a period of years the position might have got quite serious. Each man in the department was provided with two pairs of overalls, a donkey jacket and protective gloves and, as you are aware, facilities are available at the depot for men to take their mid-day meals.

In the annual Costing Returns issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on refuse collection and disposal figures the cost of this service bears more than favourable comparison with that of adjoining authorities.

At the request of the Committee I prepared a report showing comparative departmental costs in the years 1941-2 and 1957-8. This report proved interesting reading. The total cost of the service in 1941-2 was £6,878. At that time the driver had a weekly wage of £3 11s. 6d. and the dustman a weekly wage of £3 7s. 7d. In 1957-8 the total cost of the service was £16,845, and at that time a driver was receiving a weekly wage of £9 11s. 10d. and the dustman one of £9 4s. 2d. In 1941-2 the staff of the department was 25 men, in 1957-8 the figure was 27. The total cost of the refuse collection and disposal service for last year amounted to £22,266. The average weight per thousand of population collected per day was 15.5 cwts. and the total amount of refuse disposed of was 10,750 tons (approx.). The cost per thousand population worked out at £594. and the total cost per thousand premises was £1,464. These figures, if brought down to a plain statement showing the effect on the general public, indicate that a ratepayer having premises of a rateable value of £10 pays 2½d. per week; with a rateable value of £18 he pays 5d. a week and with a rateable value of £30 he pays 8½d. per week, for this service, which I hope you will agree is good value.

During the year a new light van was purchased for the use of the department and an 18 cu. yd. dual tip diesel refuse collector was purchased. It is that by the use of this bigger type of vehicle to cater for the ever increasing demands of the public and to utilise this vehicle with extra men on some of the new housing estates.

I would once more draw your attention to the need for some consideration to be given to the problem of essential services, such as refuse collection, to new housing estates. It would appear that in most instances little regard is given to services which have to follow the construction and tenancy of such dwelling houses. Consequently the length of carry from the position of the bin to the vehicle has been considerably increased in recent years, thus slowing down the rate of collection and increasing fatigue in the workmen.

Refuse was disposed of on controlled tips at Woodhall Hills and Smalewell Quarries. Furthermore, during the year a considerable amount of refuse was tipped at High Owlcotes Farm, Pudsey, at the request of the farmer. A very uneven site was levelled out and grassed over to provide additional pasturage.

With the increasing building developments in the Borough available tipping space is becoming very scarce and there is little doubt that the problem of refuse disposal will have to be seriously faced up to within the next few years. Meanwhile efforts are being made to acquire suitable tipping sites. As a long term project there is little doubt that the provision of an adequate refuse disposal plant with incineration, separation and disposal facilities will have to be considered.

During the summer months a five day week was put into operation. In the first stage this was done for a trial period in order that I could be satisfied that the service could operate as efficiently

on a 5 day week as one of 5½ days. I was quite satisfied, and indeed, pleased, with the reaction of the workmen and the results show that there was no reduction in refuse collection as a result of this innovation. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the policy of operating a five day week during the summer months in future years.

The collection of salvage, particularly waste paper, continued to be an important part of the department's work, this section brought in a total income of £3,483, equivalent to a rate of 3-1/3rd of a penny in the pound. Of this total some 490 tons of waste paper realised £3,445.

One of the most unpleasant jobs which the workmen in the department have to carry out is the weekly emptying and cleansing of pail closets in the Borough. I am happy to say that there are now no privy middens and the 74 pail closets which are in use are in areas not provided with sewerage facilities or are used in connection with dwelling houses in the Council's slum clearance programme. A special vehicle and container is used for this purpose and disposal is effected at the Corporation's Sewage Disposal Works.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The department was responsible for the repair, maintenance and cleansing of public conveniences in the Borough. I had to report to the Committee on several occasions regarding the vandalism and misuse of the conveniences. Hardly a week passed without some report being given to me of wanton damage and I find it very hard to understand the mentality of those people who are responsible for this damage. Nevertheless all conveniences were cleansed three times per week and a daily visit was made to each one to check its condition.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

With the co-operation of the West Riding County Fire Service it was possible to inspect all licensed premises during the year and all were brought into compliance with the provisions of these Acts and Regulations. I have referred in previous years to the necessity for re-testing and re-examination of existing tanks, tanks which have been in continuous use on the same site for periods of over twenty years. So far it has been impossible, due to staff difficulties, to carry out this procedure.

FACTORIES ACTS

The department is responsible for the inspection of all non-mechanical factories to ensure compliance in full with the provisions of the Acts. Furthermore, the department is responsible for the inspection of factories as to means of escape in case of fire and for the preparation of certificates for issue in that connection. Most of the factories were visited in this respect and I am satisfied that

the duties were fully covered. During the year it was apparent that under the provision of the new Factories Act of 1959 that the responsibility for the inspection of factories as to means of escape in case of fire would be transferred to the County authority. I feel that this is another instance where local authorities are being stripped of responsibilities which they have accepted over a period of many years and there can be no excuse for this transfer so far as the Borough of Pudsey is concerned. As can be seen from the statistical report and from previous reports, all factories have been regularly inspected and certificates kept up to date in regard to this particular matter.

RODENT CONTROL

I can once more report that the duties with which the department are concerned have been fully covered in this respect. The problem of rat and mice infestation in the Borough is not a serious one and I am satisfied that this happy position is largely due to the fact that immediate action is taken on receipt of a complaint from the public. Steps are taken not only to eradicate rats and mice but also to prevent reinfestation of properties. The fact that the public know that a free service is available so far as domestic premises is concerned is a considerable help in early treatment, thus preventing major infestations. The department continued to give the same service at a nominal charge to business premises in the district.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

This service was administered in co-operation with the West Riding County Police and I am happy to report that there was no significant outbreak during the year, although the Borough was included in a restricted area under the Foot and Mouth Disease regulations.

I welcome the opportunity of giving my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committee for their great interest in public health administration, and for their sympathetic understanding of the problems involved in this work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

	Primary Visits	Revisits
Public Health Act		
Houses inspected	187	95
Houses needing repair	143	220
Nuisances	309	261
Complaints investigated	395	213
Drainage visits	463	560
Sanitary accommodation	116	87
Tips	552	14
Refuse collection	133	2
Refuse accommodation	243	148
Water supply	108	367
Water samples : Bact. exam.	24	—
Chemical analysis	13	—
Verminous premises	14	14
Disinfestation	56	33
Infectious disease	68	9
Disinfection	4	—
Offensive trades	—	—
Stables, piggeries, etc.	27	20
Miscellaneous	368	11
Housing Act		
Overcrowding	6	—
Applications for Council houses	301	24
Section 9 inspection	60	185
Section 16 and 17 inspection	202	272
Section 42 inspection	234	1638
Miscellaneous	331	378
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act		
Houses inspected	79	18
Food and Drugs Act		
Samples taken : Milk chem.	12	—
Milk bact. : T.T. Past.	28	—
Pasteurised	41	—
T.T.	19	—
Ice cream : chem.	—	—
Butchers and Meat Premises	52	7
Canteens, Cafes, Restaurants	31	6
Ice cream premises	28	1
Bakehouses	37	32
Grocers Shops	65	3
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	21	—
Fried Fish Shops	28	38
Dairies	8	—
Meat and food inspection	197	4
Sweet Shops	22	2
Ice cream samples bact.	24	—
Miscellaneous	38	2

Factories Act

Factories with power	91	16
Factories without power	5	—
Outworkers	14	1
Miscellaneous	5	—

Shops Act

Health (Sec. 38, 1950)	7	6
Forms	19	48
Miscellaneous	19	—
	5247	4735

Petroleum Act

Carbide Stores	7	—
Petroleum Stores	21	—

Pests Act

Rat infestation	65	153
Mouse infestation	23	41
Sewer Manholes	2	—

Diseases of Animals Acts

Visits	3	—
---------------	---	---

W.R.C.C. (G.P.) Act

Hairdressers	2	1
---------------------	---	---

Rent Act 1957

Certificates of Disrepair	5	1
Miscellaneous	1	—

Clean Air Act 1956

Visits	648	13
Observations	37	—
Prosecutions	1	—
Miscellaneous	51	—

Pet Animals Act

Pet Shop	1	—
-----------------	---	---

Miscellaneous

Interviews	376	71
Meetings, etc.	37	5
Public Conveniences	12	—
	6539	5020

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Meat	264 tins	1315 lbs.
Fish	17 tins	12 lbs.
Shellfish	2 tins	13 lbs.
Vegetables	39 tins	41 lbs.
Dried Milk	1 bag	56 lbs.
Soup	21 tins	17 lbs.
Milk	4 tins	2 lbs.
Fruit	165 tins	138 lbs.
Pickled Beetroot	9 jars	7 lbs.
Sweet Chutney	1 jar	10 oz.
Rabbits (frozen)		83 lbs.
Cheese		3 lbs.
Bacon		80 lbs.
Syrup	1 tin	2 lbs.
Cereals		2 lbs.
Coffee	2 tins	5 oz.

MEAT INSPECTED

Bullocks	55
Heifers	50
Cows	1
Sheep	81
Lambs	166

MEAT CONDEMNED

304 lbs.

NOTICES

	Served		Complied with	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair	27	16	18	3
Public Health Act	346	73	198	41
Factories	14	—	1	1
Clean Air Act	4	6	1	—
Shops	10	1	62	—
Rats and Mice	4	—	3	—
Food and Drugs	25	5	10	1
Housing	1	6	13	3
Petroleum	2	—	—	—
Default action	1	2	—	3
	407	93	288	49

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Floors repaired	2
Wallplaster repaired	10
Ceiling plaster repaired	4
Windows repaired	12
Windows made to open	13
Doors repaired	4
Fireplaces repaired	7

Staircases repaired	1
Sinks replaced/repared	1
Waste pipes repaired	6
Water supply repaired	9
Water supply improved	43
Roofs repaired	20
Chimneys repaired	3
Walls repaired	6
Eavesgutters repaired/renewed	9
Rainwater pipes repaired/renewed	7
W.C.s provided	6
W.C.s repaired	12
Defective pail closets replaced	2
Dustbins provided	209
Rooms disinfected	12
Rooms disinfested (vermin)	12
Premises disinfested (rats)	68
Premises disinfested (mice)	38
Houses demolished	2
Houses closed	1
Certs. of Disrepair issued	1
Drains tested	144
Drains inspected	35
Drains cleared	76
Drains repaired	23
Drains provided	11
Inspection chamber repaired	4
Inspection chamber provided	2
Factories	
Conveniences provided	1
Fire Escape Certicates issued	6
Fire Escapes provided	3
Bakehouses	
Cleansed	1
Improved	13
Fried Fish Shops	
Improved	15
Other Food Preparation Premises	
Cleansed	3
Improved	1
Shops	
Forms	8
Miscellaneous	
Offensive accum. removed	5
Cesspools emptied	1
Piggery drained	1
Storage of manure provided	1
Clean Air Act	
Remedial Measures taken	2

TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940 - 1959 INCLUSIVE

8561 tons. Value £48,847.

	1940/53		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		Totals	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Materials																
Paper	2928	20616	362	2466	428	3660	403	3129	466	3359	503	3521	490	3445	5580	40196
Textiles	86	1629	3	55	3	53	2	43	3	63	4	49	2	24	103	1916
Metals	617	957	22	113	33	101	19	110	19	126	26	114	2	13	727	1601
Glass	100	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	400
Bones	22	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100
Rubber	13	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
Kitchen waste	1986	4484	30	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2016	4603
Total	5752	28217	417	2753	453	3814	424	3282	488	3548	533	3684	494	3482	8561	48847

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The staff of the section varied in numbers and as previously referred to difficulties have been experienced in obtaining suitable labour. The staff is normally made up of one General Foreman, one Assistant Foreman, five chargehands, six drivers, eleven dustmen, two salvage workers, one tipman and one bulldozer driver.

The number of vehicles comprises one diesel collector, 18 cu. yds., two Karrier "Gamecock" and three C.K.3 collectors (10 cu. yds. capacity), one Karrier Bantam (7 cu. yds. capacity), one Commer Van and one Fordson Major tractor.

During the year 638,631 dustbins and 3,783 privy middens and pail closets were emptied at a total cost of approximately £15,480.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 12,207 dwellinghouses and 800 other premises, making a grand total of 13,007 premises approximately.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from approximately 13,007 dustbins and 76 cesspools and pail closets.

SALVAGE SCHEME

The total amount of salvage collected in the year 1959 realised the sum of £3,500.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July 1940 the total amount collected is 8,577 tons, valued at £48,865.

Salvage Figures

	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d
Waste Paper	490	13	3445	17	3
Textiles	1	14	24	12	2
Metals	1	16	13	6	5
	494	3	3483	15	10

The number of closets in the borough is 13,070 approximately, comprising 12,900 pedestal water closets, 90 waste water closets, 74 pail closets.

SEWERAGE

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has furnished me with the following details:

Sewers constructed during the year are:

Springbank Road	77	yards	12 in.
Springbank Drive	333	„	9 in.
Springbank Avenue	200	„	6 in.
Tennyson Street	67	„	9 in.
Thorne Close	166	„	9 in.
Chatsworth Crescent	230	„	9 in.
Meadow Park Drive Est.	173	„	12 in.
Meadow Park Drive Est.	135	„	9 in.
Tyersal Grove	216	„	9 in.

Sewage Disposal Works: The first phase of the scheme for the reconstruction of Smalewell Sewage Works was completed in December. This consists of seven new sludge drying beds constructed with brick walls and concrete base together with new sludge pumps and pump house and the necessary rising mains, under-drains and connecting drains etc.

Sludge drying at Smalewell has always been a problem but the new beds are operating most satisfactorily and drainage and drying is now extremely rapid.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The factories on the register and the visits made by the technical staff to inspect the premises for the provision as to health and for the sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire were as follows:

	No. on Register	No. of Visits	Notices
Factories (Mechanical)	147	73	
Factories (Non-mechanical)	27	5	16
Bakehouses	25	66	

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

During the year 309 nuisances were dealt with as compared to 328 in 1958. The number of complaints made to the department was 394. Visits made by the inspectorial staff cover a wide field as shown in the statistics.

Amongst the visits were:—

35 primary visits to inspect drainage work.

144 visits to test drains.

Tests include the hydraulic, colour and chemical tests.

135 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

77 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 4 premises were disinfected in connection therewith.

325 visits were made to applicants for council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:

Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
14	13	1

One water sample was submitted for chemical analysis.

12,206 dwellinghouses in the Borough are connected to the public supply and only one dwellinghouse is not so connected.

There are no ashpits in use in the Borough.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

(1) Milk Supply

(a) The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of the production side of the milk trade. This authority is responsible for ensuring satisfactory distribution.

The number of persons licensed to retail milk was 28 plus 66 shopkeepers.

The number of dairies in the Borough was 5.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

Licences to dealers in designated milk were issued by the Borough Council as follows:—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin Tested" milk ...	30
No. of licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	28
No. of licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	85
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Tuberculin Tested" milk	12
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	12
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	12

84 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	28	—
Tuberculin Tested	28	1
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	27	—

(c) Chemical Analysis

A total of 12 samples of milk were obtained in the Borough by the public health inspectors for this purpose.

(2) Meat and Other Foods

The department administered the operation of the Byelaws made in 1950 as to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and the Sale of Food in the Open Air. This work was carried out during the normal routine work of inspecting food premises.

During the year 201 visits were made to examine freshly killed meat and food suspected of being unfit for human consumption and approximately 1761 lbs. of food were certified as unfit for consumption and surrendered to the department for destruction.

Meat Inspection

		Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part					
		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	136	1	—	322	—	—	
No. inspected	136	1	—	322	—	—	

All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	33	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	24.26	.31	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.41	—	—	—	—	—

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(3) Section 16

200 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 163 visits were made during the year. These food premises, by type, and the number of visits made to each are as follows:

	Premises	Visits
Ice cream premises	120	29
Fish and chip shops	38	38
Cafes etc.	5	37
Meat products	37	59

24 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
17	6	—	1

Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream	5
Premises registered for sale and storage of ice cream	120

(4) Food Shops

The number of food shops in the Borough, by type of business is:—

Bakehouses	30
Ice cream manufacturing	5
Chocolate moulding	1
Milk pasteurising	1
Fish and chip shops	38
Butchers	35
Grocers etc.	116
Greengrocers	33
Confectioners	32
Fishmongers	1
Tripe dealers	3
Sweet Shops	25
Restaurants, Cafes and snack bars ...	5
Ice cream retailers	120

HOUSING

1. No. of dwelling houses in district—12207.
2. No. of houses included as above (a) back-to-back—1297 approx.
(b) single back—not known.
3. No. of houses included in Representations made during the year
 - (a) in Clearance Areas 55
 - (b) individual unfit houses 34

Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	during year Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	126	134	52
2. Houses, included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	9	17	8
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
8. Under Sections 16(4) 17(1) and (35(1) Housing Act 1957	19	39	13
9. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	By Owner	By Local Authority
11. After informal action by local authority	15	—
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	13	2
(b) Sections 9 and 16. Housing Act, 1957	—	2
13. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings: 76 (Clearance Areas)
 193 Total—overcrowding not now counted.

Rent Act, 1957

No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted	1
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	—
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	1

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:
 By the local authority: 102. By Private Enterprise: 221.

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year. Number of dwellings.	Applications approved during the year. Number of dwellings.	Number of dwellings completed during year.
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	—	—	—
(b) Improvements	73	69	31

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

(a) **Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928**

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:

Licences to store petroleum spirit ... 53

Licence to store carbide of calcium ... 1

24 visits were made to such premises.

(b) **Diseases of Animals Acts**

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter. No inspections have been made in this connection.

(c) **Pests Act, 1949**

A free advisory and disinfestation service for destruction of mice and rats has been given to householders over a period of many years. Furthermore, practical assistance at reasonable charges and free advice on rat proofing has been available to industrial premises.

You will note that a total of 106 disinfestations were carried out at domestic premises. 282 visits and revisits were made by public health inspectors in respect of 88 rat and mouse infestations. 2 visits were made in connection with the treatment of public sewers.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) **Shops Acts**

99 visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants and also to inspect statutory forms. Visits were made so far as was possible with other commitments.

(e) **Rag Flock and Other Fillings Materials Act, 1951**

2 premises in the Borough are registered under this Act.

(f) **West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951**

47 hairdressers are registered under Section 120 of this Act and 3 visits were made to inspect hairdressers premises.

14 barbers are registered under Section 76 of the Act.

H. FOSTER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:—

	Population (Mid 1959)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	32,970	5,323
Horsforth Urban District	15,280	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,680	6,856
Ilkley Urban District	17,350	8,610
Otley Urban District	11,260	2,934
Wharfedale Rural District	6,880	39,378

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L1B.

Assistant County Medical Officers—

ANGELA BROSNAN, M.B., Ch.B.

DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned Sept., 1959)

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)—

KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.

C. W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.

W. W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch. B.

N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

G. TWYNHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.

J. S. METCALFE, M.B., Ch.B.

H. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers—

S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.

S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.

P. W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer—

D. TOPLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and School Nurses—

Miss P. I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Cert.
Miss E. B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. DIXON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. I. BLACK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. E. E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. Y. NELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V.Cert.
(Resigned January, 1959)
Miss E. LOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Resigned November, 1959)
Mrs. M. TILLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss I. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Resigned August, 1959)
Mrs. K. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. E. BARRETT (part-time)
Miss R. KITCHEN (part-time)
Mrs. B. CHESTER (part-time)
Mrs. L. G. S. BASTOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. J. B. R. REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss M. W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert.) H.V. (Cert.)
(Appointed August, 1959)
Miss J. N. HUTCHINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(Appointed November, 1959)

Tuberculosis Visitor—

Miss M. W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert.)
(Resigned January, 1959)

Assistant Health Visitor—

Mrs. A. L. BLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Midwives—

Miss W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief).
Mrs. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.
Miss R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss S. TERRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. G. M. WOODHALL, S.C.M.

Home Nurses—

Mrs. H. M. BURNELL, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Sister
Mrs. C. M. W. COLVIN, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Sister
Mrs. N. A. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister
(Relief).
Miss J. E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.
Mrs. M. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Mrs. A. L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. WARD, S.R.N.

Miss J. E. P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Miss A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs. Cert.), Queen's Nursing Sister.

Mrs. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Home Nurse/Midwives—

Miss C. E. ALEXANDER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. BALES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. PERKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss V. GOODISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Mrs. M. J. ARMITAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Miss M. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister
(Resigned December, 1959)

Miss E. SUGDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. MILLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss A. WATSON (part-time), S.E.A.N.

Mental Health Social Worker—

Miss P. M. CONWAY

Mental Health Home Teacher—

Mrs. J. A. ROOKS

V.D. Social Worker—

Mrs. E. M. DOIDGE-HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Speech Therapist—

Mrs. A. S. LEE.

DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE—

Senior Clerk, ALTON HARTLEY.

1 Assistant Senior Clerk.

13 Whole-time clerks.

3 Part-time clerks

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS—

(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist—

T. S. SEVERS, M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

H. MORUS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon—

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Paediatrician—

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)

G. J. R. SOUTTER, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed)

(Resigned Sept., 1959)

G. M. LEWIS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)

(Appointed October, 1959)

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:—

District	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Pudsey M.B.	139	1	423	7	570
Horsforth U.D.	34	—	178	2	214
Aireborough U.D.	57	1	323	13	394
Ilkley U.D.	41	—	215	4	260
Otley U.D.	31	—	132	2	165
Wharfedale R.D.	14	—	81	2	97
Totals	316	2	1352	30	1700

The proportion of institutional births—81 per cent., is well above the national average, and is probably accounted for by the fact that there are three general practitioner maternity units in the Divisional Area.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

There are five midwives and nine Home Nurse/Midwives in the Division, two of whom undertake relief duties.

309 domiciliary confinements were attended during the year.

Twelve domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives of follows:—

Gas and Air only	Pethidine only	Gas and Air and Pethidine
93	20	158

Nineteen institutional midwives in practice in the area are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following General Practitioner Maternity Units according to the wishes of the patient:

- Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth ... 20 beds
- The General Hospital, Otley ... 22 beds
- St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley ... 12 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Units under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Prior to the inception of the National Health Service ante-natal care was mainly provided at the ante-natal clinics of local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing ante-natal care for their booked patients under the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service Act and more women are seeking a bed in hospital.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

Name of Clinic	No. of Sessions held per Month	No. of patients who attended during Year		Total No. of Attendances	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	4	159	26	738	26
FARSLEY	4	118	10	486	10
CALVERLEY ★	1	61	13	194	13
HORSFORTH	2	27	4	74	6
RAWDON	1	32	9	89	9
YEADON	2	31	12	121	12
GUISELEY	4	48	4	155	5
OTLEY	8	99	—	605	—
ILKLEY	4	126	—	694	—
BURLEY	4	38	—	227	—
	34	739	78	3383	81

★ Combined with Infant Welfare

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and preparing her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with understanding and confidence.

It has not been possible to re-commence relaxation sessions at the Pudsey Clinic. Pudsey patients attend, if they desire, at Farsley or Calverley Clinic.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
Farsley	3	25	116
Calverley	4	34	235
Horsforth	4	36	252
Guisley	4	44	194

6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilised under the scheme when it is not reasonable to expect the patient to attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free. Dental treatment for nursing mothers under the County Scheme extends up to 12 months after confinement.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES— DURING 1959

CLINIC	No. OF SESSIONS PER MONTH	No. OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE WHO FIRST ATTENDED A CENTRE OF THIS LOCAL AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR	No. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR AND WERE BORN IN			TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED	No. OF ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN WHO AT DATE OF ATTENDANCE WERE			TOTAL ATTENDANCES
			1959	1958	1957-1954		UNDER 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	
PUDSEY	8	288	259	230	143	632	3767	452	219	4438
FARSLEY	4	140	126	114	113	353	1715	410	183	2308
CALVERLEY	4	86	84	72	82	233	1451	310	203	1964
HORSFORTH	4	141	166	154	213	533	2702	709	537	3948
RAWDON	4	78	68	69	59	196	882	271	84	1237
YEADON	4	110	97	91	56	244	1604	300	99	2003
GUISELEY	4	129	104	107	74	285	1923	378	92	2393
OTLEY	8	167	143	125	120	388	2880	784	553	4217
ILKLEY	4	113	106	98	119	323	1661	357	421	2439
BURLEY	4	43	58	59	52	169	901	142	106	1149
MENSTON	2	27	37	30	27	94	519	113	79	711
BRAMHOPE	2	50	37	51	41	129	587	118	133	838
POOL	2	12	18	22	7	47	369	52	4	425
TOTALS	54	1384	1303	1222	1106	3631	20961	4396	2713	28070

2. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey (Westroyd, Farsley) Ambulance Depot and at Otley General Hospital from which it can be delivered to a home at any time day or night, at the request of a doctor or midwife. Miss Gibson & Miss Goodison, relief midwives, have attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all premature births in order that they can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 81 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 71 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 88% for the Division, compared with 89 per cent in 1958.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:—

PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1959 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

	Born Dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 28th day			Survived 28 days			TOTAL		
	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.
Born in Hospital or Maternity Home—																		
PUDSEY	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	21	4	5	21
HORSFORTH ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	6
AIREBOROUGH	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	6	2	25
ILKLEY	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	14
OTLEY	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	4
WHARFEDALE..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4
Born at Home—																		
PUDSEY	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
HORSFORTH ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AIREBOROUGH	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
ILKLEY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTLEY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
WHARFEDALE..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Born in Private Nursing Home—																		
PUDSEY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
HORSFORTH ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AIREBOROUGH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
ILKLEY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTLEY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WHARFEDALE..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Homes established for their care by voluntary bodies or other authorities, as the authority itself has no such provision.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:—

Area	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
Pudsey M.B.	20	3.6
Horsforth U.D.	5	2.4
Aireborough U.D.	15	3.9
Ilkley U.D.	14	5.5
Otley U.D.	4	2.5
Wharfedale R.D.	3	3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Address of Distribution Centre	When Open	
	Day	Time
Child Welfare Centre, St. Lawrence House, Crawshaw Road, Pudsey.	Monday Wednesday Friday	2. 0 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2. 0 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.
Child Welfare Centre, "Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Tuesday	2. 0 p.m. to 4 0 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Chapel Street, Calverley.	Wednesday	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.
Divisional Public Health Office, The Green, Horsforth.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2. 0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Child Welfare, Centre, Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley.	Thursday	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Yeadon.	Tuesday	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.
Child Welfare, Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Harrogate Road, Rawdon.	Thursday	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.
Union Buildings, Boroughgate, Otley.	Monday Tuesday Friday	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 noon 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Burley-in-Wharfedale.	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, South Hawksworth Street, Ilkley.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Craven Institute Bramhope.	Alt. Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Weighing Room, Church Room, Pool-in-Wharfedale.	Alt. Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, The Licks, Otley.	Thursday	9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

HEALTH VISITING

Prior to 1946 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health teacher and family adviser, with the promotion of health within the whole family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students, who were taking the course of training, arranged jointly by Local Health Authorities and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given in the following table.—

HEALTH VISITING—DETAILS OF VISITS DURING 1959

No. of CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE VISITED DURING YEAR	EXPECTANT MOTHERS		CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE	CHILDREN AGE 2 BUT UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	TUBERCULOUS HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER CASES
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5804	576	950	2019	8815	4992	7849	569	9963

HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling more patients to be nursed at home and by making possible the early discharge of patients from hospitals, fulfilled an urgent need by relieving the pressure on hospital accommodation.

The number of cases attended during the year was 2,379.

The practice whereby extensive use is made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections is increasing, and 16,965 visits were made by the nurses for this purpose only.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc., are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is indicated by the following figures:—

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical.. ..	1789	40844
Surgical.. ..	522	8178
Infectious Disease ..	2	49
Tuberculosis ..	40	1698
Maternal Complications	26	397
Totals ..	2379	51166
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	1386	35215
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year ..	96	781
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	493	28625

HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 116. A total of 102,524 hours were worked during the year.

799 cases were provided with Domestic Help during the year, and these were in the following categories in the six districts in the divisional area.

Area	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	Tuber- culosis	Chronic Sick aged 65+	Chronic sick under 65	Others	Total
Pudsey M.B.	46	3	175	11	21	256
Horsforth U.D.	27	4	102	10	23	166
Airebor'gh U.D.	32	3	103	11	18	167
Ilkley U.D.	8	—	73	11	5	97
Otley U.D.	5	—	66	5	4	80
Wharfedale R.D.	11	—	13	3	6	33
Divisional Total	129	10	532	51	77	799

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The County Council Mental Health Social Worker undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals and is now working in co-operation with the Social Therapists at Scalebor Park Hospital in regard to the after-care of patients discharged from that hospital. Mental Health care and after-care cases are sometimes referred by general medical practitioners and by the National Assistance Board. Miss P. M. Conway, Mental Health Social Worker, works full-time in the Division.

The local Ministry of Labour officials and Youth Employment officers have been helpful with regard to the employment problems of mentally ill or defective persons.

The interchange of information between Health Visitors and the Mental Health Social Worker has proved to be very useful, while close co-operation with the Duly Authorised Officers has been of mutual advantage in cases where action under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts was necessary.

A Home Teacher undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

The Duly Authorised Officers whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, are Mr. J. Rollisson and Mr. R. Aspinall, Divisional Welfare Office, 39, Kirk-gate, Shipley.

HORSFORTH OCCUPATION CENTRE, 1959

This year is the second year of the Centre's activity. The high standard of its function has been maintained in its different spheres. There has been encouragement from continued improvement in individual cases, and the activities of these handicapped children as a group have achieved the formation of something in the nature of a community, in which individual children have a sense of 'belonging'.

The attendance on the whole has continued to be good, although the Centre was closed for a week early in the year due to sickness of the staff.

A public meeting was held in Otley in mid-April with the object of encouraging a wider interest in the welfare and training of mental defectives, talks being given by the Centre Supervisor and by the Divisional Medical Officer. A sound film entitled "Towards a Happier Life" was shown, this having been hired from Leeds Mental Health Committee, whose production it was. There was a most encouraging attendance of about a hundred people.

A Scout Group has been formed under the leadership of the husband of a member of the staff, a Queen's Scout, who is also a member of Leeds City Police Force, who has the assistance of a Senior Rover Scout resident in Horsforth.

Variou items of useful equipment have been acquired by the Centre having been worked for either by members of the staff, or received as gifts from sincerely interested parties. The tape recorder has well confirmed its anticipated usefulness, both in speech training and as a means of recording in sound events at the Centre. The visual recording of events at the Centre was made possible by the provision of a cine camera from funds raised by a party organised by the Wharfedale Association of Referees and Ilkley Footballers and has provided a valuable aid. Interested ladies in Burley-in-Wharfedale gave a number of dressed dolls.

There have been several visits to the Centre during the year, some by people not directly connected, others by professional staff of the County Council.

Activities outside the Centre included an exhibit of work done at the Centre as a separate section of the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts held in Horsforth in June. The opener paid warm tribute to this exhibit and to the work of the Centre staff and put it to the gathering that it was to be questioned whether the word 'ineducable' may continue in our language. There was also a visit to a world-renowned circus in Leeds.

There is no doubt that the generous practical interest, both of parents and many others, deserves the warmest appreciation and sincere thanks are duly recorded in this short report on what has been another satisfactory year of activity at this Centre.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 112 cases was dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers in the Division during 1959 as follows :—

Section 16 Lunacy Act	33
Section 30 Magistrates Court, 1952 ...	1
Section 21 Lunacy Act	5
Section 11 Lunacy Act	1
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930	34
Informal admissions	12
No action	26

Of the above cases there were 22 aged persons over 65 years of age. These comprised :—

Certified	4
Voluntary	9
Section 21 Lunacy Act	1
No action	6
Informal	2

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation and vaccination procedures are carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31. 12. 59 ...	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Under 15
i.e. born in year ...	1959	1958-1955	1954-1950	1949-1945	Total
Last complete course— primary or booster 1955 to 1959					
Pudsey	107	1258	1342	1467	4174
Horsforth	50	579	563	672	1864
Aireborough	52	779	924	1307	3062
Ilkley	42	586	501	101	1230
Otley	40	422	362	52	876
Wharfedale	26	251	137	74	488
1954 or earlier ...					
Pudsey	—	—	496	1227	1723
Horsforth	—	—	281	548	829
Aireborough	—	—	406	917	1323
Ilkley	—	—	545	1065	1610
Otley	—	—	362	1015	1377
Wharfedale	—	—	205	301	506

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1959.

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION ...	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
Pudsey	347	95	24	466
Horsforth	182	58	—	240
Aireborough... ..	186	59	19	264
Ilkley	142	51	21	214
Otley	115	30	2	147
Wharfedale	95	22	—	117

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).

DURING 1959 AGED... ..	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
Pudsey	—	7	294	301
Horsforth	—	6	28	34
Aireborough	—	3	44	47
Ilkley	—	15	143	158
Otley	—	6	37	43
Wharfedale	—	2	21	23

Vaccination against smallpox

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1959

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated—						
PUDSEY M.B. ..	336	11	7	13	18	387
HORSFORTH U.D...	168	11	4	3	9	195
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	214	10	3	5	12	244
ILKLEY U.D. ..	147	5	13	3	5	173
OTLEY U.D. ..	115	4	5	—	4	128
WHARFEDALE R.D.	85	6	1	2	2	96
Number Re-vaccinated—						
PUDSEY M.B. ..	—	—	3	17	48	68
HORSFORTH U.D...	—	—	3	4	29	36
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	—	—	3	6	21	30
ILKLEY U.D. ..	—	2	2	3	41	48
OTLEY U.D. ..	—	—	1	5	26	32
WHARFEDALE R.D.	—	—	—	1	17	18

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council’s Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners.

	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	5 to 14	TOTAL
Number of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1958—							
PUDSEY	16	140	27	3	3	2	191
HORSFORTH	37	116	23	—	2	1	179
AIREBOROUGH	9	98	19	10	—	1	137
ILKLEY	11	65	17	5	1	1	100
OTLEY	6	62	11	3	3	2	87
WHARFEDALE	6	38	8	2	1	1	56

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures showing the position at the end of 1959 are given below :—

	Had 3rd Injection	Completed course of two injections	Had one injection
Children under 15	11265	4246	146
Young persons 16-25)	—	2568	47
Expectant mothers)	—	425	22
General practitioners)	—	9	—
and families)	—	1	1
Ambulance staffs)	1360	—	—
Hospital staffs)	—	427	—
Totals:	12625	7676	216

This means that 20,301 persons or 18.2 per cent of the population of the Division had been given adequate protection by the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There has been close co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department. Under the agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis patients in the division are visited by the Health Visitor for the area in which they reside.

Sixty-five tuberculosis patients were receiving free extra nourishment at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination—Contacts

Sixty-five contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination—13 year old school children

B.C.G. Vaccination continues to be available to the 13 year old school children so that these may be given opportunity of immunisation against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public when risk of infection is greater.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Acceptance

- (a) No. of 13 year old children on registers at beginning of year ... 1231
- (b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary ... 1231
- (c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously —
- (d) No. of acceptances ... 868
- (e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (d) to (b) - (c) 70.5

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

- (a) No. of children tested 810
- (b) Result of test (final if two tests used)
 - (i) Positive ... 179
 - (ii) Negative ... 602
 - (iii) Not ascertained ... 29
- (c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) 22.9

3. Vaccination

No. vaccinated ... 602

Mass Radiography

The following survey was undertaken by Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board during the year :—

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			Total
		Tuberculosis		★ Other	
		Active	Inactive		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pudsey	2352	4	7	18	29

* The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:—

Condition	No.
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues acquired ...	2
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs ...	2
Bronchiectasis ...	2
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous ...	5
Pneumoconiosis ...	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum ...	1
Pleural thickening or calcification non-tuberculous ...	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	4

RECUPERATIVE HOMES

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following figures show the cases resident in the Division dealt with during the year:—

	Pudsey	Horsforth	Aireborough	Ilkley	Otley	Wharfedale
On waiting list at beginning of year	—	—	2	—	1	—
Applications received	10	12	22	2	13	1
Applications cancelled	4	6	10	—	5	—
Cases admitted ..	6	6	13	2	9	1
On waiting list at end of year ..	—	—	1	—	—	—

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year:—

Name and address	No. of beds provided
Jesmond Nursing Home, New Street, Farsley	7
The Hawthorns, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds	16
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds	16
Fairholme, Hebers Ghyll Drive, Ilkley	14
West Leigh, Pool-in-Wharfedale	4
Chevin Hall, Otley	24

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

Homes registered under the National Assistance Act were inspected jointly with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

There are five such Homes in the Division, namely:—

Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men. Rawdon.

Grattan Court for Old Ladies, Otley

Haversham Court, Ben Rhydding

Methodist Home for the Aged (Glen Rosa), Ilkley

Ghyll Court, Ilkley.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

There are six Homes within the Divisional Area under the administrative supervision of the County Children's Officer.

These Homes are visited at least monthly as a matter of routine and a full scale medical examination is held twice yearly.

Names, dates of opening, and number of places provided are:

Southville, Stanningley	January, 1955	7 boys 9 girls
Crawshaw House, Pudsey	June, 1955	7 boys 5 girls
Hill Top, Ilkley	November, 1952	26 boys
Wheatley Lawns, Ilkley	April, 1947	24 infants (Nursery)
Inglewood, Otley	April, 1952	8 boys 8 girls
The Court, Burley-in- Wharfedale	April, 1949	22 boys

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Divisional Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers in the Division during the year:—

Medical Examinations of Staff of Local Authorities for
Superannuation Purposes, etc.

West Riding County Council	102
Pudsey Borough Council	31
Horsforth Urban District Council	8
Aireborough Urban District Council	1
Ilkley Urban District Council	2
Otley Urban District Council	1
Wharfedale Rural District Council	—

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

**Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and
Secondary Schools in the Division during the year ended 31st
December, 1959**

Periodic Medical Inspections Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth) (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1955 and later	69	69	100%	—	—
1954 ..	711	708	99½%	3	½%
1953 ..	779	770	99%	9	1%
1952 ..	104	101	97%	3	3%
1951 ..	875	868	99%	7	1%
1950 ..	468	461	98½%	7	1½%
1949 ..	93	93	100%	—	—
1948 ..	947	947	100%	—	—
1947 ..	520	520	100%	—	—
1946 ..	44	44	100%	—	—
1945 ..	699	698	100%	1	—
1944 and earlier	455	452	99%	3	1%
Total..	5764	5731	99%	33	1%

**Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection
to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation
with Vermin)**

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1955 and later	—	2	2
1954 ..	30	92	112
1953 ..	31	103	123
1952 ..	5	20	22
1951 ..	48	85	131
1950 ..	24	60	81
1949 ..	—	14	13
1948 ..	44	48	89
1947 ..	17	15	31
1946 ..	1	—	1
1945 ..	21	11	32
1944 and earlier	19	24	40
Total..	240	474	677

Infestation with Vermin

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorised persons	33,272
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to infested	310
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	—

Minor Ailments Clinic

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1959.
(a) Skin—	
Ringworm—Scalp	—
—Body	2
Scabies	3
Impetigo	12
Other skin diseases	155
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	17
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	17
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	196
Total ...	402
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	1325

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

				ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
				(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	..	..	..	5	6	5	9	12	27	22	42
Eyes	a	Vision	..	30	20	40	121	170	292	240	433
	b	Squint	..	10	11	2	4	13	33	25	48
	c	Other	..	—	1	—	6	2	19	2	26
Ears	a	Hearing	..	2	3	1	4	7	11	10	18
	b	Otitis Media		—	2	2	2	5	12	7	16
	c	Other	..	—	—	—	—	2	9	2	9
Nose and Throat	..			35	29	7	5	98	99	140	133
Speech	..	..	..	10	18	—	2	77	15	87	35
Lymphatic Glands	..			—	4	—	—	2	19	2	23
Heart	..	..	..	8	3	4	4	19	19	31	26
Lungs	..	..	..	3	13	3	11	8	49	14	73
Developmental—											
	a	Hernia	..	1	—	2	1	1	5	4	6
	b	Other	..	—	9	1	7	8	44	9	60
Orthopaedic—											
	a	Posture	..	1	—	—	7	3	16	4	23
	b	Feet	..	17	17	3	9	67	30	87	56
	c	Other	..	2	11	2	6	8	33	12	50
Nervous System—											
	a	Epilepsy	..	—	4	—	—	2	6	2	10
	b	Other	..	—	2	—	—	3	4	3	6
Psychological—											
	a	Development		—	2	—	—	1	7	1	9
	b	Stability	..	—	1	1	1	1	15	2	17
Abdomen	..	..	..	—	4	1	1	2	5	3	10
Other	..	..	..	—	3	1	6	4	16	5	25

T—Treatment.

O—Observations

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	50
No. of cases dealt with:	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	784
Other conditions	17
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	470

Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ...		9
No. of individual patients seen ...	33	57
Total number of attendances	40	66
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	3	30
Total number of attendances	30	290

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ...		10
No. of individual children	4	82
No. of above—		
(a) Referred for operative treatment	3	35
(b) who obtained operative treat- ment	—	33
(c) treated at school clinic	—	—
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	4	109

Paediatric Clinic

No. of sessions held during the year		20
No. of individual patients seen (in- cluding cases continuing from previous year)	4	49
Total No. of attendances at clinic ...	6	72

Child Guidance Clinic

No. of cases seen	10
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Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year 445
 2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year 85
 - (b) No. of cases already attending for treatment
 from previous year 115
 - (c) Total No. cases treated (a + b) 200
 3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year ... 15
 4. No. of visits made to schools 60
 5. No. of home visits 3
- Analysis of cases treated during year:—

	Boys	Girls
1 Stammering	18	3
2 Defects of articulation		
(a) Dyslalia	74	24
(b) Sigmatism	14	16
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:—		
(i) Cleft Palate	—	—
(ii) Nasal obstruction	—	—
(d) Dysarthria	—	—
3 Aphasia	1	—
4 Defective Speech due to—		
(i) Educational subnormality	9	5
(ii) Deafness	—	—
5 Retarded speech development	21	13
6 Dysphonia	—	—
7 Other defects	2	—

Analysis of cases discharged:—

No. of children discharged during year:—

1. Speech normal	32	47
2. Speech improved	2	7
3. Unsuitable for treatment ...	—	—
4. Non co-operation	2	4
5. Left school	2	3
6. Left district	2	2
7. Other reasons (specify)		
Non-attendance	—	—
Admitted to Special School...	—	—

Ultra-violet Light Clinics

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of Sessions held during year	214	
No. of Children treated	71	147
Total No. of attendances	588	1679

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Youth Employment Officers regarding children leaving school who are medically unfit to follow certain types of occupation. When necessary arrangements are made for the School Medical Officer and Paediatrician to be present at the Youth Employment Officer's interviews with the parents of these children.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The County Council's Byelaws require that where a child of compulsory school age is employed, there shall within 14 days from the date when the employment began be produced to and endorsed by the employer a certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. 210 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year, as compared with 136 in 1958.

29 children were also examined as to their fitness to take part in entertainments under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	12565
No. of children found to require treatment ...	8426
No. of children treated... ..	3607
No. of attendances for treatment	7902
No. of extractions—temporary teeth	2173
—permanent teeth	731
No. of general anaesthetics... ..	501
No. of fillings—temporary teeth	451
—permanent teeth	5963
No. of other treatments—temporary teeth ...	466
—permanent teeth ...	1957

